

XII. *Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Heteromera.* BY FREDERICK BATES.

[Read 1st June and 6th July, 1868.]

Family TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Sub.-fam. CELOMETOPINÆ.

HYPALAX, n. g.

Mentum not borne on a projection of the submentum, its base and the bases of the maxillæ on a nearly even plane; of variable form, usually with an angular notch in the middle of the fore-margin, front angles rounded, narrowed behind, and impressed down the median line; * *maxillæ* having the inner lobe armed with a strong claw, unequally bifid, whereof the upper prong is much shorter than the lower; † *labium* somewhat prominent, rounded or broadly emarginate in front, and ciliate in the latter case: last joint of the labial palpi sub-triangular, that of the maxillary moderately securiform; *mandibles* bifid at the end; *labrum* transverse, rather prominent, sinuous in front, with the angles rounded. *Head* more or less prominent, but little contracted behind, more or less convex and smooth between the eyes; antennary orbits moderately prominent, rounded, with an impressed line within, in front of the eye: *front* and *epistome* together trapeziform, the latter very short, broadly emarginate in front, fore angles rounded, separated from the former by a lightly impressed lunate or subangulate line; *checks* prominent, with a deep channel or groove beneath,

* There also occurs here (as in some species of *Nyctobates*, and in a crowd of other genera), that peculiar form of mentum composed of a central portion large and convex, and two smaller flat pieces situate on each side at the back, which might appropriately be termed "the wings" of the mentum. I propose to call this form of mentum "winged," as, in its most exaggerated form, it can scarcely be considered *trilobed*.

† The same form exists in the genera *Cœlometopus*, *Iphthimus*, *Cœlocnemis*, &c. Lacordaire says of this last genus "mâchoires inermes":—in the two species that I have dissected, there is distinctly visible a short obtuse claw, which is unequally bifid.

which, skirting the inferior portion of the eye near its anterior margin, extends itself more or less in a curved line towards the base of the submentum; *throat* deeply and transversely channelled (as in *Cœlometopus*); *eyes* more or less distant from the prothorax, transverse, small, somewhat contracted below by an expansion of the cheeks. *Antennæ* rather short, third joint a little longer than the following, nodose at the end, 4-6 or 4-7 obconic, 8-11 gradually broader, compact, depressed. *Prothorax* variable; generally it is closely applied to the elytra, more or less convex, narrowed in front and behind, rounded at the sides, truncate at the apex, bisinuate at the base, with the hind angles acute: base and sides margined, the latter obtusely crenulate or sinuous in the middle. *Scutellum* small, convex, transverse. *Elytra* oblong, but little wider than the thorax at the base, which is thickly margined, broadest behind the middle, and sinuous towards the apex in consequence of a slight expansion of its epipleura, depressed at the shoulders, but with the humeral angle rather strongly in relief, and embracing the hind angle of the thorax; *epipleura* entire. *Legs* moderate; fore and intermediate *tibiæ* more or less arched, obsoletely spurred; *tarsi* with the last joint as long as the preceding united, first joint of the posterior pair a little elongate; *intercoxal process* broad, and gradually arched at the apex; *mesosternum* sub-horizontal, broadly concave in front; *prosternal process* broad, strongly bisulcate, truncate or obtusely rounded or pointed behind; *metasternum* short; *body* wingless.

This genus has all the essential characters of the sub-family under which I have placed it, notwithstanding that it has many points which closely connect it with *Iphthimus*. Having the epipleurae entire, it must, I suppose, range by the side of *Polypleurus*; and in that case it will, I think, be necessary to remove both genera to the end of the sub-family, to bring them into closer proximity with *Iphthimus* on the one side, and *Cœlometopus* on the other. The species are all Australian.

I know not the Australian genus *Baryscelis* (Dej. Cat.). Boisduval's descriptions of the two species that enter therein are so short and unsatisfactory, as to be quite useless.

1. *Hypaulax marginata*, n. sp.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Oblong, deep shining black. Head very convex between the eyes, smooth; epistome separated from the front by a sub-angulate line; cheeks with a deep curved groove, extending half-way across, and terminating in a deep elongate pit or fovea: mentum subquadrate, notched in front, fore angles rounded, somewhat narrowed behind, the median line furrowed; labium broadly emarginate in front, ciliate. Thorax moderately convex, not longer than broad, moderately contracted in front and behind, rounded at the sides, which are rather broadly margined, and obtusely crenulate in the middle; hind angles prominent and pointed; a shallow impression on each side the median line near the base: under a powerful lens both the head and prothorax appear very finely and sparingly punctate. Elytra oblong, a little broader than the thorax at the base, which is sinuous and very thickly margined; very gradually widening for three-fourths of their length, then narrowed to the apex; shoulders depressed, but with the humeral angles very strongly in relief; on each elytron nine rows of rather deep foveate impressions, which become smaller and more punctiform as they approach the apex; the ninth row (which is completely marginal) is joined to the first at the extreme apex, the seventh to the second, the sixth to the third, and the fifth to the fourth, meeting at gradually receding distances from the apex: there is also a short row (consisting of two or three impressions) by the scutellum; the intervals between the rows of impressions are sub-convex. Prosternal process angularly truncate behind; legs rather robust, fore and intermediate tibiæ moderately arched. Body beneath, and legs, shining black, with the tarsi, antennæ, and palpi castaneous.

Hab.—Queensland (Clarence).

1. *Hypaulax sinuaticollis*, n. sp.

Length $8\frac{1}{4}$ lines. Similar to the preceding, but smaller and narrower, subnitid. Thorax longer than broad, less rounded at the sides, which are sinuous only, and not obtusely crenulate; less contracted behind, with the hind angles much less prominent and pointed; the

two shallow impressions on the discs near the base are also wanting in the present species. Elytra narrower, less sinuous at the base, more convex, not so wide, relatively, behind the middle, with the rows of impressions much smaller and more punctiform; the punctures more or less connected in line by a faint stria, and the intervals flatter. Prosternal process squarely truncate behind. Body shining black beneath, with the legs entirely, the antennæ, and the labrum castaneous.

Hab.—Queensland (Clarence).

3. *Hypaulax tarda*, n. sp.

Length 7 lines. Oblong, black, subnitid. Head broad, but little convex, more visibly punctate than in the two preceding species, the labrum very coarsely so; epistome separated from the front by a sub-angulate line; cheeks with a simple curved linear groove, not terminating in a pit or fovea, nor extending so far across as in the preceding species: mentum having its anterior angles obliquely truncate, strongly notched at the apex, contracted behind, obscurely furrowed down the median line, with a small wing-like expansion (obscurely visible without dissection) on each side at the back; labium broadly emarginate in front, ciliate. Thorax wider than long, finely and sparingly punctate, convex in front and down the middle, depressed on the discs, with three or four transverse shallow impressions thereon, and another long, transverse and wrinkled, before the middle; moderately rounded at the sides, the fore angles bent down, the hind prominent and acute; lateral margins slightly sinuous in the middle. Scutellum very small, convex, and strongly transverse. Elytra short, scarcely broader than the thorax at the base, which is sinuous and thickly margined; of a similar shape to the preceding species, but a little more suddenly declivous behind; scarcely depressed at the shoulders, with the humeral angles rounded; nine rows on each elytron of large rounded punctures, arranged as in the preceding species, the intervals quite flat. Metasternum very short; prosternal process obtusely pointed behind. Legs and antennæ rather short; fore and intermediate tibiæ moderately arched. Body beneath, and legs, shining black, with the tarsi, antennæ, and palpi castaneous.

Hab.—Queensland (Port Denison).

4. *Hypaulax oblonga*, n. sp.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Oblong; deep glossy black. Head subquadrate, smooth, exerted; front arcuately depressed at its junction with the epistome, an angulate line faintly impressed on the crown; eyes larger and more distant from the prothorax than in any of the preceding species; labrum very short, broadly truncate anteriorly, separated from the front by a lunate line, with a transverse impression at its base, just within the crown of the arch: mentum as in *H. tarda*, except that the fore angles are rounder, the apical notch less broad and deep, and the median furrow more strongly marked; labium rounded in front, entire, not ciliate: groove on the cheeks short, curved, and terminating in a deep lunate fovea. Thorax longer than wide; broad in front, strongly contracted from behind the middle to the base; sides moderately rounded, with their margins reflexed and obtusely crenulate; front angles rounded, the hind a little produced and pointed; finely punctured; two shallow rounded impressions on the disc at each side the median line (which is distinctly furrowed towards the base), and another near to each hind angle. Scutellum convex, triangular. Elytra elongate, sub-parallel; contracted behind, and rather strongly sinuous towards the apex; shoulders depressed, with the humeral angles strongly in relief; thickly margined at the base, which is closely applied to the thorax; deeply striate, the striæ strongly punctured, the intervals strongly convex at the sides and on the middle, flatter towards the suture. Prosternal process truncate behind. Body beneath, and legs, shining black, with the antennæ, palpi, and tarsi piceous.

Hab.—New South Wales.

I received this insect from Dresden as the *Nyctobates crenata* of Boisduval.

5. *Hypaulax ovalis*, n. sp. (Pl. XII. fig. 1).

Length 10 lines. Deep glossy black. Head moderately prominent, convex, smooth; epistome sinuous anteriorly, separated from the front by an angulate line; eyes more prominent than in any of the preceding; mentum as in *H. tarda*; labium rounded in front, not ciliate; groove on the cheeks as in *H. oblonga*, but broader and deeper.

Thorax very convex and smooth, broadly emarginate in front, scarcely sinuous at the base, strongly rounded at the sides, suddenly contracted behind near the base; lateral margins faintly sinuous, hind angles rather prominent and pointed. Scutellum convex, transverse. Elytra oval, wider than the thorax at the base; punctate-striate, the punctures large and rounded; the intervals subconvex at the sides and on the middle, flat towards the suture; shoulders depressed, with the humeral angles prominent. Prosternal process rounded behind, the intercoxal broadly rounded in front. Legs rather long; fore and intermediate tibiæ rather strongly arched, the hind faintly so. Body beneath, and legs, shining black; antennæ and palpi piceous.

The more than ordinarily rounded and convex thorax, and the oval form of the elytra, give to the present species a facies different from any of the preceding.

Hab.—Queensland (Clarence).

CHILEONE, n. g.

Characters of *Hypaulax*, but differs in having the head more exerted and narrowed behind; the eyes more distant from the prothorax; the antennæ, relatively, more slender, with joints 3-6 subequal, 8-11 narrower, longer and less depressed; the thorax bisinuate in front, with the angles prominent, the lateral margins more decidedly crenulate, the base distant from the elytra, with its angles free; the thighs more attenuate at the base; the fore tibiæ elongate and strongly curved; the sculpture of the elytra alveolate, etc.; characters which, taken altogether, give to the genus a different facies to that of the preceding.

Chilcone Deyrollii, n. sp. (Pl. XII. fig. 2).

Length $9\frac{3}{4}$ lines. Elongate, bluish-black, with the head and prothorax opaque. Head convex; epistome subsinuate anteriorly; separated from the front by a semicircular impression; mentum broad, notched in the middle anteriorly, front angles rounded, narrowed to the base, not furrowed down the median line; labium broadly emarginate in front, not ciliate; the groove

on each cheek enormously developed, and nearly meeting in the centre of the head beneath. Prothorax but little convex, minutely and sparingly punctate,* a transverse impression on each side the median line near the base; strongly bisinuate in front, with the fore-angles prominent but rounded; sides moderately rounded, suddenly and obliquely contracted from beyond the middle to the posterior angles, which are small and pointed; sinuous at the base, which, with the sides, are margined, the latter reflexed, and decidedly crenulate. Scutellum angulate behind. Elytra a little broader than the base of the thorax; gradually widening to beyond the middle, then strongly contracted and sinuous to the apex; declivous behind, very thickly margined at the base; shoulders depressed, the humeral angles rather strongly in relief; alveolate, more decided so on the sides and on the middle, with three round punctures ranged on each side the scutellum. Prosternal process strongly bisulcate, obtusely rounded behind; the intercoxal wide, and broadly rounded at the apex. Legs rather long and slender; all the tibiæ curved, the fore tibiæ as strongly so as in some species of *Nyctobates*. Body beneath, legs, etc., shining black.

Hab.—Queensland (Clarence).

Dedicated to M. Henri Deyrolle, from whom I received the species.

Sub.-fam. TENEBRIONINÆ.

Gen. DECHIUS.

Pascoe, Journ. of Entom. ii. 455.

The author of this genus gives as characters "*labro obtecto*," and "*maxillæ lobo interno mutico*;" for the first of these, I cannot see that the labrum is more hidden than in the majority of the species of *Tenebrio*; and for the second, there certainly does exist a small terminal claw, or hook, to the inner lobe of the maxillæ. But the chief distinguishing character of the genus appears to have been overlooked, namely, *the epipleural fold of the elytra incomplete behind*; in this respect assimilating it to the genus *Bius*.

* Under the microscope, the whole surface of the head and prothorax appears very finely and minutely reticulate, and thickly sprinkled with minute polished granules.

Dechius scissicollis, n. sp.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines. Deep black, shining. Head sparingly punctured. Prothorax glossy, nearly impunctate on the disc, a few scattered punctures on the sides and down by the median line, the latter marked by a deep crenate groove, expanding behind (and within the margin) into a broad triangular notch; grooved along the base, the raised margin bordering this groove angularly notched in the middle, this notch and the one previously mentioned opposed to each other, so that, in the middle of the base, there appears a deep somewhat lozenge-shaped depression: hind angles nearly right angles. Scutellum pentagonal. Elytra but little broader than the prothorax at the base; convex, subcylindrical; rather strongly striate, the striæ punctured; the punctures not approximate; the margins (especially at the base) rather broad, reflexed, and (as also at the extremity) subsinuous. Body beneath, chesnut-red, shining; underside of prothorax, legs, and terminal joints of the abdomen, piceous; tarsi and oral organs red; antennæ reddish-brown. The tibiæ are very curiously sculptured, the whole surface being covered with a network of fine raised sinuous lines, enclosing small, oval, rounded, or angulate cells or spaces, more strongly marked on the underside.

In the ♂ (?) the hind tibiæ are expanded and thickened towards their extremity, with a dense fringe of yellow hairs on their inner side, extending to one-third their length from the apex.

Hab.—New South Wales.

I have received this insect from Paris as a species of *Hylobates* (Dej. Cat.).

Sub.-fam. HELOPINÆ.

DÆDROSIS, n. g.

Mentum subcordiform; wider than long; unequally convex; rather broadly emarginate anteriorly; *labium* rather prominent, arcuately notched in front, last joint of its palpi somewhat elongate, subcylindrical, the apex truncate; inner lobe of the *maxillæ* unarmed; furnished with a brush of long bristly hairs at the summit within,

last joint of the palpi rather broadly securiform; *mandibles* fissile at their extremity. *Head* rugged, sloping from the vertex forward; slightly contracted behind the eyes, flattened or irregularly depressed above; *epistome* gradually narrowing to the front, which is arcuately emarginate, the angles scarcely rounded; transversely convex or thickened posteriorly, and separated from the front by a sinuous furrow, from which start two obscurely defined lateral ridges, directed behind; *labrum* transverse, rounded at the sides, and arcuately notched in front; *eyes* transverse, gradually contracted inferiorly by the cheeks, the superior portion sub-prominent. *Antennæ* rather robust; sub-perfoliate, finely setulose; second joint very short, third a little longer than the following, obconic; four to seven subequal, sub-obconic; eight to ten gradually broader, subglobose, pubescent; eleventh much larger, elongate-ovate, and densely clothed with a very short, fine, decumbent pubescence. *Prothorax* not contiguous to the elytra; subquadrate; but little convex; slightly emarginate in front, subsinuuous at the base, which is very finely margined to about one-fourth its width on each side, the angles small but distinct; but slightly rounded at the sides, which are finely margined and obtusely crenulate. *Scutellum* small, triangular, placed on the scutum of the mesothorax. *Elytra* oblong; but little broader than the thorax at the base; subparallel, or very gradually widened to beyond the middle, then contracted to the apex; the lateral margins becoming broader and more reflexed as they approach the extremity; humeral angles prominent, somewhat reflexed, formed by an expansion of the epipleural fold;* the latter entire, sinuous before the middle, but not at the extremity. *Mesosternum* sloping, more or less concave in front; *metasternum* short; *intercoval process* rather narrow and more or less rounded anteriorly; the prosternal curved inwards, finely bisulcate or margined. *Legs* moderate, somewhat robust; thighs of the anterior pair subclaviform, the posterior rather strongly compressed; fore and intermediate tibiæ straight, the hind subsinuuous or not; the apical half of all rather densely clothed within with longish hairs; moderately spurred; *tarsi* clothed beneath with long hairs; the penultimate joint of all entire, the first joint of the posterior shorter than the last. *Body* elongate, wingless; *abdomen* without pubescence.

* "Répli épipleural" of Lacordaire.

This genus belongs to Lacordaire's second division or "groupe" of the sub-family, which has for types the Australian genera *Thoracophorus* and *Adelium*. As the group at present stands, *Dædrosis* would appear to approach most nearly to *Thoracophorus*, although it has many points which ally it to the European genus *Læna*; indeed, were the humeral angles wanting, the prothorax more rounded at the sides, with its margins simple, it would have quite a similar *facies* to the last-named genus. The intercoxal process is, relatively, much narrower than in any other member of the group. The comparative length of the first and last joints of the posterior tarsi does not appear to be a character possessing any *generic* value. In *Thoracophorus* the first joint is longer, equal to, or shorter than the last, according to the species, and even, I believe, according to the sex: and in the species of *Læna* observed by me, the same variability obtains.

1. *Dædrosis crenato-striata*, n. sp.

Length 5 lines. Subcylindrical; of a deep glossy black, with the elytra bronzed-black. Labrum punctured; head and prothorax very coarsely and deeply punctured, the interstitial spaces irregularly convex and confluent; the former with a transverse ridge on the crown, and another in front of the eyes, the spaces between these and the epistome irregularly flattened or depressed. Prothorax very glossy, convex in the middle at the anterior margin, a little longer than broad, slightly contracted from behind the middle to the base, hind angles small, but distinct; scutum of the mesothorax strongly punctured. Scutellum glabrous. Elytra elongate, deeply crenate-striate, the interstices (except at the suture) convex, transversely rugulose, with a few small scattered punctures. Flanks of the prothorax, episterna, and base of the epipleural fold very coarsely and deeply punctured; the abdomen much less strongly and more sparingly so; a few long setose hairs placed irregularly on the head, prothorax, elytra, sterna, thighs, and on the last joint of the abdomen. Hind tibiæ subsinuuous; intercoxal process rather narrow, gradually contracted to the apex, which is rounded; first abdominal joint with a depression on each side at the base of the intercoxal process, which gives to

the latter the appearance of being compressed. Body beneath, shining black; legs pitchy-black, with the tarsi, labrum, and palpi castaneous.

Hab.—New South Wales.

2. *Daedrosis ambigua*, n. sp. (Pl. XII. fig. 3).

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Differs from the preceding in the following particulars:—Of a deep glossy black, with the elytra concolorous; head with a large, irregular pentagonal depression above, its apex directed towards the vertex; thorax relatively broader, shorter, and more square, less contracted behind, the lateral margins more strongly crenulate; scutellum larger, of a deeper and glossier black; elytra relatively broader, more expanded behind the middle; the interstices plain, not transversely rugulose; hind tibiæ straight; mesosternum more declivous, and more concave in front; the intercoxal process more broadly rounded anteriorly; the abdomen of a deeper and glossier black, more sparingly punctured, the first joint plain, not foveate; legs deep glossy black, with the tarsi, labrum, and palpi castaneous.

Hab.—New South Wales.

It is probable that this may ultimately prove to be but the female of the preceding. I have seen but one example of each, and the specimen of *D. crenato-striata* wants the anterior tarsi. I have thought it best, however, at present, to keep them distinct.

Fam. CISTELIDÆ.

Gen. OTHELECTA.

Pascoe, Journ. of Entom. ii. 488.

Othelecta vestita, n. sp.

♀. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Dark brown, shining; clothed with decumbent, cinereous, spinose hairs (apparently somewhat abraded in the specimen before me). Head (save a line down the centre) and prothorax closely and evenly covered with small rounded impressions, having a somewhat cellulose appearance; the latter convex, subquadrate. Scutellum not convex, somewhat pointed behind; a few large shallow impressions in front. Elytra

convex, regularly ob-ovate, the surface finely asperous with minute obliquely-hollowed tubercles, from which arise the spinose hairs with which the surface is more or less invested, and a few similar, but much larger, dispersed tubercles, from each of which starts a long, black, erect, setose hair. Body beneath, and legs, dark brown, shining; closely and coarsely punctured (save the abdomen, which is much more finely and sparingly so), and clothed, like the upper surface, with long, decumbent, cinereous, spinose hairs, those on the legs being finer and pale griseous; claws of the tarsi stoutly and bluntly denticulate, the denticulations five in number on each branch.

Hab.—South Africa.

This insect came to me labelled "*Imatismus vestitus*, E. Z.," but upon what authority I know not.

ALCMEONIS, n. g.

Very near to *Atractus*,* from which it differs in having the form more depressed; the last joint of all the palpi shorter and broader with the second of the maxillary a little longer and more slender; the thorax broader behind, with the base subsinuous; the scutellum shorter and more broadly rounded posteriorly; the intercoxal process subtriangular, and subacuminate at the apex; the legs (especially the posterior pair) much shorter and more slender; the claws of the tarsi less robust and more finely pectinate.

Although the characters of this and the two following proposed new genera may be considered slight, they are combined with a *facies* different from that of *Atractus*; and, taken together, may, I think, constitute proper genera. The genera belonging to this section of the family *Cistelidae*, which has for its chief character the mandibles elongate and entire at their extremity, although offering a great diversity in *habit*, do not always present very marked distinguishing characters.

I know only the female of this genus.

* Lacordaire, *Genera des Coléop.* v. 497. This name being already in use, Mr. Pascoe (*Journ. of Entom.* ii. 23, note) has proposed *Ethyssius* to replace it. See Pl. XII. fig. 7, antennæ and palpi of *Atractus*.

Alcmconis pulchra, n. sp. (Pl. XII. fig. 4).

♀. Length 5 lines. Head and thorax castaneous; elytra green, with purple reflections: shining, clothed with a silky golden pubescence. Head coarsely punctured. Thorax depressed, longer than broad, moderately punctured, the sides subparallel or very gradually widening to the base, which is subsinuuous, faintly impressed down the median line; a large round shallow impression at the middle of the base, within the margin, and another, oblique, on each side, completely marginal; an angulate patch at the base, and a line down the centre, black. Scutellum black. Elytra depressed along the suture and on the discs, truncate at the base, which is rather more than half as wide again as the prothorax; broadest behind the middle, thence contracted to the apex; crenate-striate, the interstices moderately convex, sparingly punctured, and transversely wrinkled. Body beneath, deep shining black, pubescent; legs, palpi, and three first joints of the antennæ clear red, remaining joints of the latter black.

Hab.—South Australia (Adelaide).

LICYMNIUS, n. g.

Also very closely allied to *Atractus*. It differs from that genus in the following particulars:—Last joint of the labial palpi more briefly and broadly triangular; the second of the maxillary longer and more slender, the last shorter and more broadly cultriform; the foliaceous appendage at the inner side of the base of the mandibles smaller, shorter, less regularly falciform; antennæ* sub-compressed: joint 1, less swollen; 3, relatively shorter; 10, longer and narrower, *the last much shorter, scarcely half the length of the 10th, subovoid*; head broader, less produced in front; thorax wider, squarer, depressed, the base subsinuuous; scutellum angulate behind; elytra flatter, gradually tapering from the shoulders to the apex, the epipleuræ continued nearer to the extremity; legs—especially the posterior pair—much shorter, less robust;

* Starting from the apical half of the third joint, the whole surface of the antennæ, under the microscope, appears rugged with approximate punctures and rugosities, a feature which is not repeated in any of the allied genera.

posterior coxæ more swollen within, and more approximate (probably a sexual character only); the intercoxal process narrowly triangular, and acuminate at the apex.*

There are six joints to the abdomen in the male, the only sex known to me. Further to distinguish this genus from *Atractus*, I may add, that the posterior femora in the male are simple (not toothed in the middle), and the tibiæ of the same pair are rounded (not expanded nor keeled externally).

The square prothorax, and the remarkably small terminal joint of the antennæ, will readily distinguish this genus from the preceding.

Licymnius foveicollis, n. sp. (Pl. XII. fig. 5).

♂. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines. Black, shining, sparingly pubescent. Head coarsely and rugosely punctured. Thorax glossy, subquadrate, scarcely longer than broad, somewhat densely and coarsely punctured; a rounded shallow impression at the middle of the base, within the margin. Scutellum subpentagonal. Elytra scarcely twice the width of the prothorax at the base, depressed, gradually tapering from the shoulders to the extremity; striate, the striæ irregularly crenate, the interstices almost flat, punctured, and more or less transversely wrinkled; an elongate patch, starting from the shoulder and extending obliquely to the disc, fulvous. Body beneath, shining black, sparingly pubescent; legs and palpi shining black, with the base of all the thighs, and the middle of the posterior shanks, yellow. Antennæ dull black.

Hab.—Queensland (Brisbane).

ANAXO, n. g.

In its larger, broader, and still more depressed form, this genus differs from any of the preceding. With a similarly shaped prothorax, and the short terminal joint of the antennæ, as in *Licymnius*, it differs in having the second joint of the maxillary palpi shorter and more

* I do not know the genus *Chromomæa*, Pascoe, (Journ. of Entom. ii. 490.) It would seem to approach very closely to *Licymnius*, but, as he does not particularize the terminal joint of the antennæ, and gives the prothorax of the same form as in *Atractus* (which is decidedly oblong), I must consider them distinct.

robust (as in *Atractus*); the antennæ relatively shorter and more compressed, with the ninth joint truncate, and somewhat produced at the apex within; the tenth and eleventh of a similar form, but more slender; head more robust, broader between, and less contracted behind, the eyes; the latter more depressed; thorax truncate at the base; scutellum broader and somewhat rounded behind; elytra flatter, the sides sub-parallel; intercoxal process gradually arched to the apex, which is subacuminate, its base depressed below the plane of the abdomen.

I know only the female.

Anaxo brevicornis, n. sp. (Pl. XII. fig. 6).

♀. Length 6 lines. Black, shining; sparingly pubescent. Head closely and coarsely punctured, the thorax more finely and sparingly so; the latter subquadrate, scarcely longer than wide; a profound, conically-shaped depression at the middle of the base, extending across the margin. Scutellum large, sub-transverse. Elytra scarcely twice the width of the thorax at the base, strongly depressed; sides subparallel for three-fourths of their length, then contracted to the apex; striate, the striæ irregularly punctured, the interstices nearly flat, coarsely punctured, and somewhat strongly and transversely wrinkled. Body beneath, shining black, very sparingly pubescent; legs fulvous, with the apical half of the thighs, the tips of the tibiæ, the tarsi, antennæ, &c., black.

Hab.—South Australia (Adelaide).

Explanation of Plate XII.



- Fig. 1. *Hypaulax ovalis*.
2. *Chileone Deyrollii*.
3. *Dædrosis ambigua*.
4. *Alcmeonis pulchra*.
5. *Licymnius foveicollis*.
6. *Anaxo brevicornis*.
7. Antennæ and palpi of *Atractus*.